

A newspaper:  
"To comfort the afflicted  
and afflict the comfort-  
able."

# Roosevelt Torch

Roosevelt University . . . Chicago, Illinois

oracle

inside

Vol. XXIV—No. 15

31

Feb. 10, 1964

## LBJ, RUSK GREET STUDENTS

### 387 earn degrees; ovation for Sparling

A record 341 bachelor's and 46 master's degrees were awarded by Roosevelt's new president, Dr. Robert J. Pitchell, before some 2200 faculty members, graduates, and guests in Orchestra Hall last Monday.

The University's largest mid-year convocation in 18 years of "Education for Freedom" included the traditional grand procession of graduates, faculty members, administrators, and trustees; a musical interlude featuring a student soloist and piano accompanist; a tribute and dedication by Dr. Pitchell; an address on the responsibilities of education for freedom by Dr. Fred H. Harrington, president of the University of Wisconsin, and the presentation of the 387 degrees.

Dr. Robert S. Reuter, chairman of Roosevelt's organ and church music department, played the march and chorus from Wagner's "Tannhauser" for the procession, and the overture and march from Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" for the recessional.

#### Pomp and circumstance

The grand procession was led by University marshal Kendall Taft, followed by the candidates for degrees and associate marshal Edward Chandler. Next to appear were the University faculty members, administrators, and trustees, with President Pitchell and Dr. Harrington filling out the procession.

After the singing of the national anthem by the entire assembly, soprano Virginia Somerville and pianist David Tice mounted the stage for a musical interlude. Miss Somerville's selections were "We Sing to Him" and "Lord, What Is Man?" from Purcell's "Harmonia Sacra."

#### Pitchell presents tribute

President Pitchell addressed the convocation briefly, saluting those who have contributed to the progress of Roosevelt to date, and thanking those who have helped him adjust to his new post.

He promised greater opportunities and rewards for teaching, research, and public service, and dedicated his administration to the future prosperity of a university "rooted in the principles of education for freedom."

He then introduced members of Roosevelt's board of trustees and presented the guest speaker.

President Pitchell's introduction of Dr. Edward J. Sparling, outgoing Roosevelt president, who founded the institution and led it to national acclaim as an urban university, was greeted with a sustained ovation from the assembly.

#### Freedom in America

"The Future of Freedom in America" was the title of Dr. Harrington's speech, in which he stressed the need for educated leadership in a harder and faster fight against discrimination and oppression.



They too are served who only stand and wait—in registration lines.

### College journalists meet pros; visit Johnsons in White House

An address by President Johnson, entertainment by Hal Holbrook, and a reception with Mrs. Johnson culminated a weekend conference for college editors last week.

Representing the Torch were editor Lyn Cole and reporters Steve Bookshester, Tom DeVries, and Judi Halprin.

Beginning with an address by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.), the editors and staff members from college papers all over the US and Canada heard and interviewed such dignitaries of press and government as Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times, James Wechsler of the New York Post, Dean Rusk, W. Averell Har-

riman, and G. Mennen Williams. Check on Castro

Senator Keating, worried about the advance of Castroism in Latin America, informed his audience that he has proposed a Subversive Activities Control Board for all of Latin America. He stated his belief that if all the governments were aware of who the Castro agents are and where they are operating the spread of Communism could be easily checked.

The theme of the conference was the responsibility of the press in a changing world, and the dignitaries of the press brought their own profession under scrutiny.

#### Soviet advances neglected

Harrison Salisbury criticized the press for not being more alert to the great advances the Soviet Union has been making ever since 1917. He bemoaned the lack of newspapers and reporters with the courage to speak out with an unpopular statement about the progress being made there. He attributed this to the desire for complacency and false security in the U.S.

Contrary to other speakers, Salisbury maintained that there is no censorship in the Soviet Union today. He insisted that American correspondents can get all of their stories out of the country today with no problems.

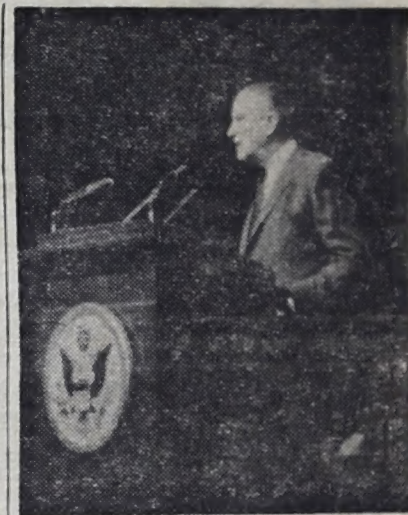
#### Crusading press needed

James Wechsler stressed the purpose of the press "to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable." He said that the crusading press of yesterday is gone, but maintained that the need for that kind of a newspaper is as great as ever.

Other members of the press included David Halbertson, who spoke on Viet Nam; Cornelius Ryan, foreign correspondent and author of "The Longest Day;" and Sterling W. Fisher, executive director of the Reader's Digest Foundation.

#### Visit White House

After an all-day briefing at the



AYERELL HARRIMAN

State Department, 300 college editors and staff members were welcomed to the White House. Seated and standing in the East Room, they were welcomed by the First Lady and entertained by Hal Holbrook as Mark Twain.

Holbrook was interrupted briefly when President Johnson came in to welcome the students to the White House. He praised their interest in the affairs of their nation and expressed his appreciation of their attendance.

#### Meet first family

After Holbrook's performance the students were ushered to the receiving line to meet Mrs. Johnson, her elder daughter, Linda Bird, and her friend Warrie Smith, who is living in the White House while attending George Washington University with Linda.

The students were given coffee, sandwiches, and cake while the Marine Corps orchestra played for them just inside the north portico.

The students were free to explore several of the rooms, and saw many of the historic furnishings and paintings that fill the White House, including the Monet painting recently donated by the Kennedy family in honor of the late President.

### State Dept. tells views

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, opening the Washington session of the Sixth International Affairs Conference for College Editors last week, asked all American citizens to realize that US foreign policy affects each of them personally.

He said, "You are all called upon to share the burdens of the policy we formulate here."

#### Harriman sees hope in USSR

W. Averell Harriman, Under Secretary of State, devoted much of his address to the Soviet Union, praising a greater freedom there than has ever existed before. He pointed to a new freedom of expression for Soviet writers and the absence of Stalinist terrorism. He expressed confidence that these freedoms would inevitably spread.

Harriman warned that the US should not take great comfort in the Sino-Soviet split, saying the goal of both countries remains the subversion of the entire world to Socialism.

#### Says Cuban danger slight

Praising Kennedy's action on Cuba as one of the greatest things

he did, Harriman said, "Cuba is no longer dangerous to us except as a base of Communism in Latin America."

In summing up Russia's situation Harriman pointed to a lessening of her strength in eastern Europe—with Tito as an example—and said that the battle between Russia and China is being waged to gain power within the Socialist world.

Harriman concluded by insisting that the foreign aid program is essential to the American fight against Communism.

#### Williams fears race war

G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State, speaking about Africa, voiced his fear over the possibility of a widespread race war in the future. He said the prevention of such a race war would perhaps be the most important problem to be faced in the future, above the struggle of capitalism and communism.

Williams attributed the situation in Zanzibar and the troop mutinies in East Africa to nationalism rather than to Communist plots. He said

Continued on page 2

### Harrington urges educated to lead in harder, faster fight for freedom, equality in America

The need for educated leadership in a harder and faster fight against discrimination in America was stressed by Dr. Fred H. Harrington, president of the University of Wisconsin, at Roosevelt's 45th graduation ceremony in Orchestra Hall last Monday.

Speaking to more than 2200 faculty members, graduates, and guests at Roosevelt's largest mid-year convocation, Dr. Harrington praised the 18-year-old University for its impressive record of achievement in urban and adult education.

But even more important, he declared, has been the University's forthright opposition to prejudice and defense of equal opportunity

—a record "that can guide us in the right direction in the fight against discrimination."

Roosevelt has not always been unerring, he observed. "It has always experimented, and sometimes fumbled, but nearly always won out in the end."

#### Action must follow thought

Harrington added, however, that none of the country's educational institutions has gone far enough in the fight for human rights.

The University of Wisconsin, he said, has learned that the role of education in today's battles must be one of action as well as ideas; that "thinking must be joined by forward steps if we would have a better tomorrow."

Unless it is accompanied by action, said Harrington, education

can be used not only by the forthright as a way of achieving desirable change, but also by those who are prejudiced by their environments or simply afraid to enter the battle as a way of postponing such change.


#### Graduates should take lead


Harrington said it is largely up to today's graduates to see that education is indeed accompanied by action, and that it stays abreast of "other aspects of public activity."

Upon the foundations and training which have already been provided by the pioneers before them, he concluded, it is for the younger generation to work even harder and faster "to carry the message of this and all universities, and all people, forward."



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 **On Campus** with **Max Shulman**  
(Author of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" and "Barefoot Boy With Check.")

### THE INNER MAN

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*We, the makers of Marlboro, can't say whether European food beats ours, but this we believe: America's cigarettes lead the whole world. And this we further believe: among America's cigarettes, Marlboros are the finest.*

# Tax credit for college students in Senate, but far from out

by Rita Dershowitz  
Special to the Torch

WASHINGTON—The controversial tax credit proposal for college students sponsored by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) was defeated in the Senate last Tuesday, but the issue is far from dead. In addition to Ribicoff's pledge to bring the same bill up again next year, a similar tax allowance will be included in the amendment to extend the National Defense

Education Act (NDEA) during the current session of the House.

According to Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Education and sponsor of the NDEA extension, her proposal would offer greater monetary value to the individual than the Ribicoff tax credit. Mrs. Green's proposal would allow a deduction from the total income on which tax is based, thus lowering the income tax bracket of the individual.

The Ribicoff amendment would have subtracted a deduction from the amount of tax to be paid.

Mrs. Green conceded that her proposal has little chance of passage in the House, where it will come up for debate following current committee hearings on the NDEA extension.

#### Educators opposed

The tax credit for college students and their families has aroused outspoken opposition from leading educational figures.

The primary objection to the Ribicoff amendment stemmed from the nature of the proposal itself, that is, as a tax relief for middle-income families. Mrs. Green, calling it a "middle-class scholarship bill," charged that it does nothing to help those students who most need help. "Low-income families

do not pay enough taxes to benefit from this type of credit allowance," she said.

#### Question of priority

Frances Keppel, US Commissioner of Education, declared that the question was one of priority and that "the first priority is to even out the chances for education." The most pressing need in the area of federal aid to education, "the opportunity for low-income families to send their children to college," is ignored by the Ribicoff tax credit, said Keppel.

Keppel also pointed out that a tax credit might have the reverse effect of raising tuition, "making higher education even more unreachably for low-income families."

#### Aid for underprivileged

Ribicoff, sponsor of the original proposal, retorted that his bill was not designed as a substitute for any other form of aid to higher education, but was directed toward the "underprivileged middle-class." According to Ribicoff, middle-class students are not eligible for scholarship aid to the same extent that low-income students are, yet they bear a burden in paying for higher education.

#### Tax credit for tuition

The Ribicoff proposal would have allowed tax credit of up to \$750 per year for payment of tuition, other fees, books, and supplies. Opponents of the measure argued that direct aid through scholarships and loans was fairer and more efficient.

The Ribicoff amendment was defeated by a vote of 48-45. Ribicoff charged that "arm-twisting by President Johnson" was responsible for the failure of his bill.

## • State Dept. •

Continued from page 1

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#### Optimistic about Ghana

Williams expressed optimism about Ghana, saying that domination by one party is not unusual in the histories of newly formed nations. He said, "One party is different in Africa than were the European Fascists. There is a dialogue going on inside the party."

He pointed to a similar situation in the early years of our own history and expressed confidence that Ghana would move toward greater democracy in the future. On this basis he supported continued American aid to Ghana.

Williams praised the recent voting record of the US in the UN on South Africa's apartheid policies. He said that a better general understanding by the public is needed before the US can take a more effective line. He continued, "The US will have to make some hard decisions in the future, and I'm not sure the American and world public is ready for them yet. We must move along somewhat slowly to meet these decisions head on."

He urged support of the aid program, stating the US policy as one of self-help for Africa.

#### Coffin evaluates AID

Frank Coffin, of the Agency for International Development (AID), said "It is a mark of our stability that we can risk a gathering of 300 college students without fear of a revolution." He then wondered if perhaps he was speaking too soon.

Discussing the progress AID has made since the days of the Marshall Plan, Coffin pointed out that most of the money being given today is on a loan basis rather than under the old grant system.

In evaluating the worth of AID, Coffin asked "What would the world be like if we hadn't done this?" He answered, "The free world would be shriveled and surrounded by Communist nations."

Other speakers of the day included Harlan Cleveland, who spoke in support of the UN and similar regional organizations, and Robert J. Manning, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

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Any duly enrolled male or female student of Roosevelt is invited to be included in this directory. The following information will be listed for each student: Your photo, name, age, major field of study, extracurricular activities, year in school, hobbies, and hometown address. Enclose a photo of yourself that you wish to be used.

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Extracurricular Activities .....  
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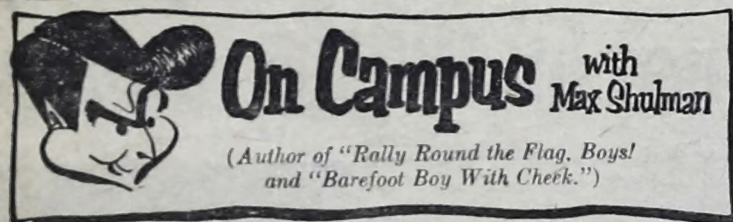
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February 10 to 16

**MONDAY**  
 11:30 a.m.—Faculty Research and Improvement Committee.....room 720  
 11:30 a.m.—Latin American Club: Orientation for new members.....room 358  
 11:30 a.m.—Society for the Advancement of Management: all interested students welcome.....room 309

**WEDNESDAY**  
 12:45 p.m.—CMC: Faculty Recital, Esther LaBerge, mezzo-soprano, and Rudolph Ganz, pianist, in a concert of contemporary vocal and piano music—free.....room 745  
 12:45 p.m.—Student Senate.....room 720  
 1:00 p.m.—Phi Delta Rho Sorority Rush Tea—all interested RU girls welcome.....Sullivan room  
 2:00 p.m.—Roosevelt Christian Fellowship: lecture by Ned Hall and informal discussion—all interested students invited.....room 426  
 1:15 p.m.—A.U.P.....Faculty lounge  
 2:00 p.m.—CMC Faculty Council meeting.....room 917FA  
 8:15 p.m.—CMC: Graduate Recital, Sonia Zakaluzny, soprano.....room 745

**THURSDAY**  
 1:00 p.m.—Arab Students Organization: Tahsen M. Basheer, UAR Consul for Information and Press, will speak on "Zionism Seen by an Arab." Refreshments.....Sullivan room

## Pitchell previews plan for reorganization, expansion

President Robert J. Pitchell previewed the broad scope of his expansion and reorganization program for Roosevelt at a specially called meeting of the faculty senate Jan. 22.

Dr. Pitchell revealed in his speech that "the reorganization of the administrative structure has already begun to the extent that it is under my control." He said that existing duplication of committee functions would be stopped by centralization, and announced that the administrative council has already absorbed the responsibilities of the abolished personnel and academic conferences.

Lynn Mack, his research assistant, is presently working on a revision of the administrative structure, he said, and a proposal for a complete reorganization of the University might be forthcoming soon.

### Physical plant expansion

President Pitchell attached importance to the expansion of Roosevelt's physical plant "as rapidly as we can acquire land and funds for construction," and expressed hope

## Roosevelt praised for non-prejudice

Roosevelt University is praised for its non-discriminatory policies in the 1963 report of the chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The chairman, Ely M. Aaron, notes that Roosevelt received a special Commission award in 1946 for "attracting a student body, faculty, and board of trustees without discrimination and without quotas."

Aaron states that the 1946 award was given for a program of action and education to promote racial equality in the general community. Since that time, says the report, all Chicago colleges and universities have ended discriminatory policies.

The report calls for immediate action by all Chicagoans to end racial discrimination in the city. Quoting President Johnson it notes that "100 years is too long to wait—and so is 20!"

that increased financial support for the University can be gotten from foundations, government research grants, alumni, and parents of students.

### Added faculty incentive

As "a means of rewarding present faculty and attracting others," he hinted at the introduction of a new "distinguished professor" rank at RU as well as substantial salary and merit increases.

He suggested that a research institute be formed to "handle details of recruiting and administration," as is done in many other schools.

Dr. Pitchell told the faculty members who were present: "There is no reason why we cannot become one of the best universities in the country. At this moment, as never in the past and perhaps never again, we have the opportunity to move ahead."

"There is no question that foundations are now willing to help us," he said. "All we need is the right plans and organization. I am optimistic for the future. Nothing will be done without your consent. The key to (our success) is in working together."

## Peace Corps team to visit next week

A team of Peace Corps representatives will visit Roosevelt next week.

The Peace Corps center will be located in the old book store site on the lobby floor, and the team will be prepared to discuss Peace Corps opportunities around the world.

Applicants will be permitted to take the Peace Corps test during the week.

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## AHRENS HEADS CSC TEAM

# Study School Board selection

Robert J. Ahrens, director of Roosevelt's continuing education division will head a seven-man Citizen Schools Committee group created to study the manner in which candidates for the Chicago School Board are screened and selected by the Mayor's Commission on School Board Nominations.

The subcommittee will explore various aspects of the Commission's operation, including its composition; the manner in which candidates for board vacancies are suggested; standards by which they are evaluated; procedures of screening; and the manner in which the Commission's recommendations are submitted to the Mayor.

"The Citizens Schools Committee is concerned that the parents and taxpayers of Chicago have the broadest, most capable and most dedicated representation on the School Board," said CSC president Edward E. Keener. "We have launched this investigation in an effort to find out if present practices and procedures of the Commission are adequate to this task. If they are not, we hope to develop a series of recommendations that will increase the effectiveness of its work."

Keener said the subcommittee will attempt to get answers to a number of questions, including:

(1) What should reasonably be expected of the Mayor's Commission on School Board Nominations?

(2) How best can the public hold the Commission to certain standards in the execution of its responsibility?

(3) What are reasonable stand-

ards for membership on the Commission? How should membership be determined?

(4) What is the most effective means by which the Commission can carry out its responsibilities?

(5) What do the recommendations of the Commission mean? What are the criteria used in arriving at these recommendations? To what extent, if any, are the recommendations influenced by considerations other than these criteria?

(6) Can recommendations of substance be made without interviewing potential candidates personally?

(7) Should the public be given the names of those persons recommended by the Commission?

(8) Should the Commission meet on a regular basis or only when there are immediate vacancies to fill?

"The answers to these and other questions will form the basis of what we intend to be a thoughtful study of the entire problem," he said.

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# Pitchell, Hoover give approval to Boosters' 'RUB pub' plan

The idea of having a "RUB pub" has been endorsed by President Pitchell and Dean Hoover, according to Rubin Kuznitsky, chairman of the RU Boosters club.

Kuznitsky told the group that the University's president and dean of students not only favored the opening of a RUB pub, but suggested it be located next door to the school, in the basement under the art gallery.

The RUB pub, as envisioned by its supporters, would be a 'boozeless bistro,' open to all students and faculty members, alumni, and guests. Its atmosphere would be one of "scholarly camaraderie," designed to promote intellectual exchanges between students and faculty members.

**Anonymous alma mater**  
Following the announcement on the RUB pub at the Boosters' last meeting, a source who wishes to

remain anonymous presented the group with a proposed school song, and told them they could do with the song whatever they felt appropriate.

"Although the song contains many new ideas," a member of the Boosters' executive council said, "I understand why the composer wishes to remain unnamed."

Decision on the action to be taken, if any, on the proposed alma mater was postponed till the Boosters' next session.

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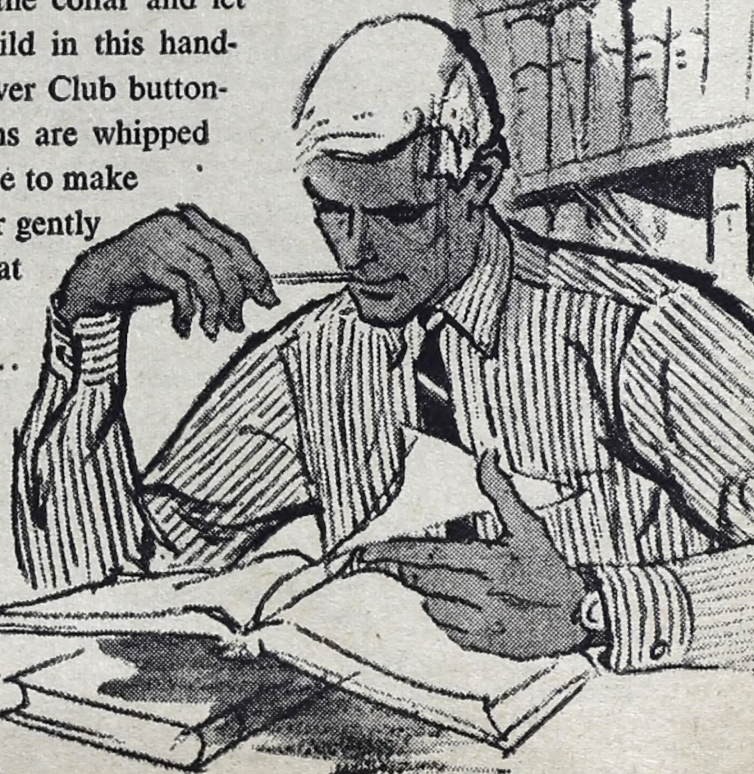
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# ORACLE

## Dissidence since World War II ***SQUELCHING THE LEFT***

"The Democrats were at least partly responsible for the creation of the McCarthy monster. It was born in the uncertainty of the peace that followed the war, it was weaned on the governmental persecutions of political minorities, it reached puberty with the free reign given to agencies of the United States Government — agencies which parlayed slander, innuendo, and fear into a national pastime. The demagogic McCarthy was able to seize on all of this to achieve what was at one and the same time his adulthood and his second childhood."

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by Roger Lefkowitzsch

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During the Second World War, we subjected Japanese-Americans to the most brutal of treatment. They were herded into concentration camps on a few hours' notice. Their property was often confiscated or destroyed. In most cases, the loyalties of the individuals were never even questioned. What the government didn't do vigilante groups did—many Nisei died at the hands of self-styled preservers of the American way of life.

With the end of the war, criticism was more tolerable in the United States. At one-in-the-same moment, it was a turning point in U.S. history.

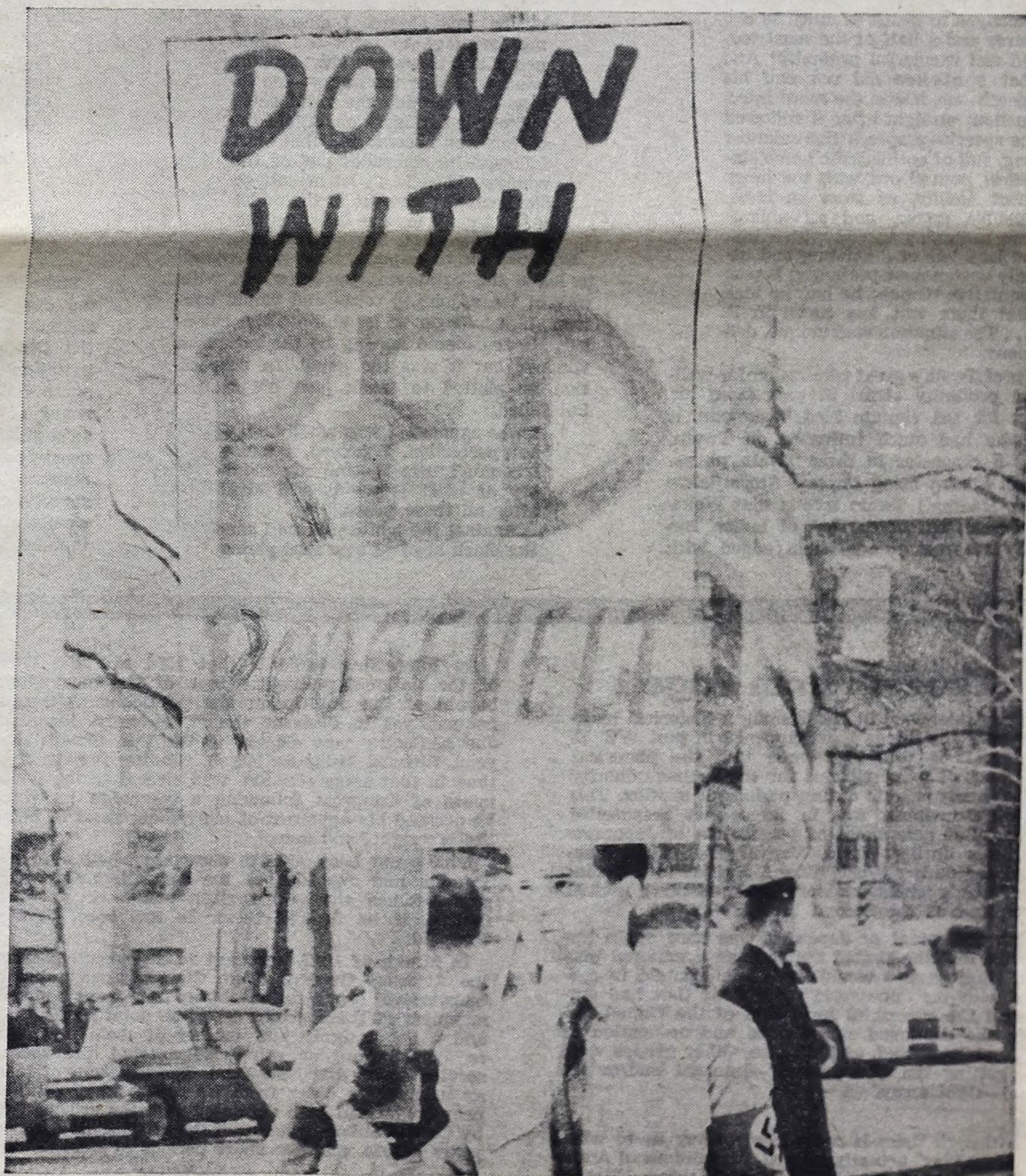
The New Deal had accomplished many things under Roosevelt, a great number of them aimed at snatching a very mercenary breed of capitalism from the jaws of extinction. The threat to the country's economic credo was primarily the fault of those who were its greatest proponents—at least as they saw it. In reality, however, American capitalism had failed to keep up with the needs of the society within which it had operated, and despite their new lease on life, many corporate leaders were unyielding in their enmity for the Roosevelt programs. Some took a position of grudgingly accepting the social reforms that had been readily accepted by the laboring classes; and the economic reforms, which, exclusive of their acceptance or non-acceptance by the various groups which they affected, were here-to-stay.

However, these same forces were also insistent on drawing a line which would, as it were, stop history at its then present position and halt what was considered to be a very fast-paced progression down the road to ruin.

The threat to less-than-liberal elements and the society which they envisioned found reinforcement on an international scale. In *The Crucial Decade*, Eric Goldman points out that:

The defeat of Winston Churchill by the British Labour Party shortly before V-J stoked the fears of American conservatives. Here was repudiation of a beloved national hero for a bluntly socialist regime. . . . People in conservative commuter communities read the election headline with "shock," to use the phrase of the *New Canaan (Conn.) Advertiser*. The Labour victory, *Business Week* added, brought worried reconsideration of the general strength of "New Deal" forces in and outside Britain. The most optimistic conservative survey could not fail to note one great fact. At V-J, the long time trend toward controls over economic life had gone so far that no government in Western civilization except Washington gave even lip service to free enterprise—and in the White House sat Franklin Delano Roosevelt's chosen heir.

Thus conservative Americans were worried. Not only were they faced by a government filled with New Dealers, a country accustomed to and expecting socially-egalitarian legislation, and the whole of Western society moving towards more collective economies; but as a result of the war, the United States was locked hand-in-hand with the Soviet Union. Communists were not so bad—they had heroically repelled the Nazis from their motherland and then proceeded to smash them all the way back to Germany. They had joined in a step towards world government and they were not a military threat. Conservative Americans were frightened by the possibilities of, if you will, peaceful coexistence.



Members of the American Nazi Party picket against Congressman James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) after he opposed HCUA.

I mentioned before that the end of the war made domestic criticism a more acceptable practice. In fact, criticism ran rampant—and there was much that was criticized. Labor leaders were concerned about the diminishing paychecks that workers were taking home—largely as a result of less overtime work. Leaders of industry were concerned with the problems accompanying a conversion to non-military production, as well as a drop in their profits. There was, in general, an ominous fear of the future. It was not defined, and nobody could really articulate

what it was that was bothering them—but it was felt.

I am not enough of a historian to fully understand the movements that I have described up to this point. In part, of course, it is apparent that many people were afraid during each of the periods indicated. That the cause of their fears was ill-defined or non-existent is not too important at this point, because we are

Continued on page 2



# "I get so damned short of profanity at a time like this"

by Allen

"In certain desperate and trying circumstances," wrote Mark Twain, "profanity furnishes a relief denied even to prayer." Mark Twain's attitude toward profanity is an enigma in the context of American-Victorian life and literature. Both his daily life and his writings display the inability of the man to adhere to either the customs of his times or the rules he imposed upon himself. Consciously and conscientiously striving to be The Victorian in dress and demeanor, Clemens, nonetheless, often reverted to many of the frontier habits of his early life. Perhaps his most obvious reversions were in his speech.

It is well known that Twain had the utmost respect for profanity when it was skillfully employed. In "Some Rambling Notes of an Idle Excursion," he says:

The captain wove a glittering streak of profanity through his garrulous fabric that was refreshing to a spirit weary of the dull neutralities of undecorated speech.

Although Twain was generally loath to advocate profanity in front of women and children, he delighted in such social violations. Retelling the tale of an ostler's faux pas before a clergyman, Twain relates:

Evidently he was as good-hearted a fellow as ever was, and as guiltless of wish or intent to offend; yet into the chance chinks of that single little short sentence he managed to wattle as much as two yards and a half of the most varied and wonderful profanity! And that sentence did not end his speech—no, it was the mere introduction; straight after it followed the speech—a speech five minutes long, full of enthusiastic horse statistics; poured out with the most fluent facility, as from an inexhaustible crater, and all ablaze from beginning to end with crimson lava jets of desolating and utterly unconscious profanity! It was his native tongue; he had no idea that there was any harm in it. . . . The situation was unique, delicious.

Much of Twain's great admiration for well-applied profanity stems in part from his respect for sea captain Ned Wakeman, a man who had much influence on Twain. (He is a character in three Twain pieces, the best known being *Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven*.) Twain recalls that Wakeman, "when out of earshot of ladies, frequently resorted to an idiom edged with

brimstone and illumined by the lighting of blasphemy."

This brings us to the first contradiction in Twain's attitude toward profanity. He makes note of the fact that Wakeman swore "when out of earshot of ladies." Twain, it seems, tried to abstain from the use of strong language when in women's presence, too. (He was sometimes so conscious of Victorian social grace that he wouldn't even smoke his treasured cigars in front of "unfamiliar ladies," so reluctant was he to chance offending them.) Although he tried diligently to follow his code of decency, he had occasional lapses. An often-told anecdote concerns his wife's overhearing him swear, and his subsequent shame:

I went into the bathroom one morning to make my toilet and carelessly left the door two or three inches ajar. It was the first time that I had ever failed to take the precaution of closing it tightly. I knew the necessity of being particular about this, because shaving was always a trying ordeal for me, and I could seldom carry it through to a finish without verbal helps. . . . Then I put on a shirt. . . . This time the button was missing. My temper jumped up several degrees in a moment and my remarks rose accordingly, both in loudness and vigor of expression. . . . Still rumbling and muttering, I put on another shirt. Again the button was absent. I augmented my language to meet the emergency and threw my shirt out the window. I was too angry—too insane—to examine the third shirt, but put it furiously on. Again the button was absent, and that shirt followed its comrades out of the window. Then I . . . let myself go like a cavalry charge. In the midst of the assault my eye fell upon the gaping door and I was paralyzed.

He goes on to explain how he dreaded to leave the bathroom: he knew his wife was in the adjoining room and would confront him as soon as he entered the chamber. He considered leaving by the bathroom window, but it was too small. In desperation he plotted to sneak past his spouse, but failed.

I was exposed. I was wholly without protection. I turned, because I couldn't help it—and my memory of what I saw is still vivid after all these years.

Against the white pillows I saw the black head—I saw that young

and beautiful face; and I saw the gracious eyes with a something in them I had never seen before. They were snapping and flashing with indignation. I felt myself crumbling; I felt myself shrinking away to nothing under that accusing gaze. . . . Then my wife's lips parted and from them issued—my latest bathroom remark. . . . In my life I never heard anything so out of tune. . . . I tried to keep from laughing, for I was a guilty person in deep need of charity and mercy. I tried to keep from bursting, and I succeeded until she gravely said, "There, now you know how it sounds."

. . . I said, "Oh Livvy, if it sounds like that, God forgive me, I will never do it again!"

Then she had to laugh herself.

(Reporters of this event—other than Twain himself—end it differently: "Livvy, Livvy," said he, "you have the words but not the tune.")

Twain's nephew, Langdon Jarvis, also states that Twain didn't swear when children were near. Yet Clemens' daughter, Clara, relates that once, when her mother was reading her the description of a devout clergyman, "Father sprang to his feet and danced a kind of hornpipe while he sang, 'By the humping, jumping Jesus, what the hell is that to you?'" Although Clara claims he never repeated it, a letter he sent her in 1903—when she was 29—reads:

At the Century Club the other night I had an hour's talk with the loveliest man. It was the same clergyman that taught us to sing—

"By the humping, jumping J—"

What the hell is that to you?"

He sent you his love. And I sent mine.

GRENOUILLE

Since the letter was sent many years after the hornpipe episode, we can reasonably assume that this was a standing joke in the family, and that Clara showed some irritation when it was brought up. Susy, another daughter, says in a youthful biography of her father that "Papa uses very strong language, but I have an idea not nearly so strong as when he first married mamma." Although Twain advocated abstinence from profanity in the presence of women and children, we see it is apparent that he sometimes failed to live up to his

rule. In fact, when used profanity well. He recalls, with favor, a man girl, "hardly he took pains to fully combing her

"Gott sei da fertig mit'm Haar!" (I believe brave enough

Twain was also spoke of the need speech. He once said: There ought to be a house to swear to have to repeat that.

Clara Clemens of his billiard room on the third floor, isolated house, and he could he wanted to." He attitudes toward his closest friend,

Very greatly the apparent void of profanity void of sin nightmare.

Another time he

## The left: from Page 1

primarily interested in establishing a historical background for the things that happened in post WW II America. It is safe to assume that the historical intolerance of many citizens for this-or-that minority reached great heights during periods of conflict. This sort of chauvinism was in large part responsible for the blind acceptance of persecution of Japanese-Americans during World War II and of German-Americans during World War I. Suffice to say that these historic tendencies were to experience a revival at the end of the Second World War.

With the defeat of Japan, it was once again imperative that the United States have a national purpose. Many groups would have been content to continue with the "one-world" sentiment that had surrounded the successful formation of the United Nations: the continued surveillance and occupation of the Nazi homeland, and the like. Other groups were for "getting the Communists"—internal and/or external—right away.

Although there is much controversy as to when the "Cold War" actually started, for millions of Americans it started in March of 1946 when Winston Churchill, speaking at Westminster College, in Fulton, Missouri, declared that:

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an Iron Curtain has descended across the Continent. . . . I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What they desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrines.

Within the year the country was dedicated to containing the Communist menace through economic and military strength. It was not long thereafter that the international Communist "threat" was translated into a domestic one. In a few years time, the measure of a man became his hatred for communism and Communists.

An interesting aside is that 1946 saw the birth of the national political career of the most flamboyant of the anti-Communist politicians. Although he was yet to discover the "Communist menace," Joe McCarthy was elected to the U.S. Senate that year. Richard Milhouse Nixon, running for the first time in that same election, was elected to the lower house of Congress following a campaign in which he accused his opponent of everything short of being Stalin's right-hand man.

I have not been able to ascertain whether or not Truman had any idea of the domestic results that would follow the new foreign policy—or, for that matter, if he desired them. In any case, develop they did.

In March of 1947, pursuant to an executive order, the Attorney General (Tom Clark) issued a list of "subversive" organizations. Many Americans had been members of these groups at some point in the past, and a not insignificant number of them had come to Washington, or otherwise entered the federal service during the New Deal. The government made an attempt to clear from its ranks many of those people who had been affiliated with the groups listed by Clark—although many of the affiliations had been years before, and for short periods of time at that.

Eventually, the program backfired. Alger Hiss was a career man in the State Department. Even though he had been (by his own admission) a short-term member of the Communist Party, he was allowed to retain positions of importance. When, in front of a congressional committee, Whittaker Chambers accused him of passing secrets to the international Communist conspiracy via hollowed out pumpkins, his friends in the administration rallied behind him. Hiss was never convicted of espionage, spying, or the like. Instead, he was tried and convicted (after two trials) of perjury. His alleged perjury occurred when he told a congressional committee that he was innocent of Chambers' charge. The case itself became a contest between New Dealers and Taft-type Republicans. Goldman relates:

The Hiss symbolism was heightening as most Americans reached a decision on Alger Hiss the man. By the close of 1949—nearly the end of the second trial—it was clear that Chambers was hardly a saint and that Hiss had led a distinguished career. If a man of Hiss's background, achievements and reputation for character had spied for Communism, who could be trusted? If the New Deal had promoted Hiss, if President Truman had continued to call committee activities which were exposing him as a red herring and a good many New Dealish people went on backing him even after the unfavorable evidence was coming in, if the defense of Hiss led down murky paths, how comfortable could an ordinary citizen feel in the middle of it all?

The year 1949 was . . . a turning point. August, the concession of China to the Communists; September, the announcement of the Soviet atom bomb; August and September and the months before and after, the explosive questions raised by the Hiss case—1949 was a year of shocks, shocks with enormous catalytic force.

The domestic implications of the Hiss case began to unveil themselves even before its conclusion. The administration tightened its security procedures and undertook the prosecution of known Communists. The attack on civil liberties was beginning to take shape in earnest. To study the development of this movement, I will use the following examples: 1) The Smith Act prosecutions of the leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S.—otherwise known as the Dennis case, 2) The Internal Security Act of 1950—“popularly” known as the McCarran Act, 3) Investigating committees, both national and local, and 4)



# Mark Twain and Profanity

H. Kelson



of profanity in an exasperating moment:

My days are given up to cursing, both loud and deep, for I am reading Huck Finn proofs. They don't make a very great many mistakes, but those that do occur are of a nature to make a man swear his teeth loose.

Yet Twain points out in still another letter that profanity can be utterly useless and can furnish no relief in a "desperate and trying" circumstances:

Nobody knows better than I, that there are times when swearing cannot meet the emergency. How sharply I feel that, at this moment. Not a single profane thought has issued from my lips this morning—I have not even had the impulse to swear, so wholly ineffectual would swearing have manifestly been, in the circumstances.

\* \* \*

As he used profanity to tease Clara, so did Twain use it to amuse his friend Howells, whose aversion to strong language is well known. In a missive addressed "To the Editor of the New York Times," Twain wrote the following:

I would like to know what kind of a goddam govment this is that discriminates between two common carriers and makes a goddam railroad charge everybody equal and lets a goddam man charge any goddam price he wants for his goddam opera box.

W. D. HOWELL

Howells it is an outrage the way the govment is acting so I sent this complaint to N.Y. Times with your name signed because it would have more weight.

MARK

As Twain's views on profanity were contradictory in his life, so were they in his writing. In general, he followed the American-Victorian literary tradition of describing profanity, rather than using it.

There are two major exceptions to Twain's Victorianism: the first is the well-known, little-read "[Date: 1601.] Conversation, as it was by the Social Fireside, in the Time of the Tudors." The second is the rarely-seen speech, "Some Thoughts on the Science of Onanism," a discourse on the history, benefits, and dangers of masturbation in the human male. While not profane, it was obviously not intended for a female audience of that era.

"1601" was a letter Twain sent to his close friend, "that robust divine," Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, "when I ought to have been better employed." Twain said the object in writing "1601" was only a serious attempt to reveal to Rev. Joe Twitchell the picturesqueness of parlor conversation in Elizabeth's time. Typical of the "picturesqueness" of this "parlor conversation" between Queen Elizabeth I, Shakespeare (Shaxpur), Raleigh, Bacon, Beaumont, and assorted courtesans is:

Wherefore it was observed that ye Queene waxed discontent; & in time a laboured grandiose speech out of ye mouthe of Lady Alice, who manifestly did mightylie pride herself thereon, did quite exhauste ye Queene's endurance, who listened till ye gaudy speeche was done, then lifting up her brows & with vaste irony mincing, saith, "O Shitte!" whereat they all did laffe, but not ye Lady Alice that olde foole bitch.

Twain's inspiration to write the sketch is said to have come to him upon reading Pepys' *Diary*, and he has said that it "is supposed to be an extract from the diary of (a) Pepys of that day." Although the work has been published in more than 45 different editions, Twain said in a letter to Charles Orr: "I hasten to assure you it is not in my published writings." He added that he didn't intend to have it published until he could find a copy to re-examine to be re-assured of its literary merit.

A forerunner of "1601" is a passage in the little-known *Mark Twain's (Burlesque) Autobiography and First Romance*, (later included in "*The \$30,000 Bequest and Other Stories*" as "*A Burlesque Biography*"), which features a passage written about a fictitious ancestor of Twain who was written about in an equally-fictitious log of Columbus:

In time it was discovered yt ye troblesome passenger hadde gonne downe and got ye anchor, and toke ye same and solde it to ye dam sauvages from ye interior, saying yt he hadde founde, it ye sonne of a ghun!

We can only guess at the reasons Twain never authorized publication of "1601." It is reasonable to assume that Twain was too concerned with maintaining a reputation of not being at wide variance with American-Victorian mores to publish the book on any large scale; it would have been simply unthinkable to publish it in his day. But why did he never authorize posthumous publica-

tion, as he did with several of his more controversial pieces? Twain was obviously fond of the work. He says of the language: "Here was one of those . . . conversations which commended itself to me as being absolutely real, and as being the kind of talk which ladies and gentlemen did actually indulge in in those pleasant and lamented ancient days now gone from us forever." For years, every Saturday in the fall, Twain and Joe Twitchell used to take six-mile walks, during which they would "lie down on the grass upon the golden carpet if fallen hickory leaves and get out that letter ["1601"] and read it by the help of those poetical surroundings. We used to laugh ourselves lame and sore. . . ."

Twain used to give presentation copies of "1601" — with authentic Elizabethan spelling — printed from a specially-cast font of type at the West Point Academy press. When he toured Europe in 1897 — only three years after he first sent the letter to Twitchell — his reputation for being the author of "1601" won for him an invitation to address the Stomach Club in Paris, where he presented his "Some Thoughts on the Science of Onanism":

The signs of excessive indulgence in this destructive pastime are easily detectable. They are these: A disposition to eat, to drink, to smoke, to meet together convivially, to laugh, to joke, to tell indelicate stories — and mainly, a yearning to paint pictures.

Because of the incongruities and exceptions in Twain's treatment of profanity, it is difficult to come to any firm conclusion regarding it, but most cases are best summed up by E. Hudson Long in the *Mark Twain Handbook*:

That Mark sometimes enjoyed a vulgar joke cannot be denied, but that he realized the impropriety of bringing smoking room humor into the drawing room is equally evident. In brief, Twain had the good taste to realize that a time and a place exists for everything. It is evidence of the inclusiveness of the man that his appreciation ranged broadly from the fastidious to the bawdy, without, however, lacking the essential good taste to perceive which was which.

Allen H. Kelson is a former Torch business manager and a perennial student at Roosevelt, currently majoring in English. He is also editor of Oracle.

personalities and incidentals that are related to or stem from the first three.

Today, when we think of civil liberties, we think in particular of the guarantees provided in the First and Fifth Amendments. This paper covers the period from the end of World War II until the present. The most frequently contested of our liberties during this period have been the guarantees against the abridgement of the freedoms of speech and of the press; and the rights of peaceful assembly and petition guaranteed by the First Amendment, and the self-incrimination clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

In 1940 the Smith Act was passed. Among the things it made illegal was the act of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. government. The Smith Act was used almost immediately after its passage to break the Minneapolis branch of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers' Party — which at that time just happened to be running a very successful truckers' strike. After the government obtained convictions in these cases, the act was not used again until Attorney General Clark sought indictments against the "twelve leading Communists" in 1948. They were charged with conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the government, and with deliberately forming a party to aid in the dissemination of same. The prosecution did not specify when the violent overthrow was to take place, nor were they aware of any well laid out plan for the takeover—regardless of its supposed date.

The Communist Party claimed that they had not taught people to overthrow the government by force, but they merely believed that, at some unknown time in the future, the internal conflicts of the capitalist system would create a revolutionary situation unaided by the Communist Party or any other group.

The trial itself was the most fantastic of its day. It ran for nine months and found the judge engaging the lawyers for the defendants in lengthy, and not unusually irrelevant, harangues. The government conceded that the defendants had done nothing at all that could be considered violent or an incitement to violence. In fact, the plaintiff agreed further that the

Communists had not done anything that could be considered revolutionary — other than teaching the aforementioned doctrines.

In a 6-2 decision, the Supreme Court upheld the convictions of the Dennis group—which by this time had dwindled to 11 defendants. C. Herman Pritchett, in his book *Civil Liberties and the Vinson Court*, says:

For (Justice) Douglas, dissenting, this was dangerous doctrine. He admitted that intent "often makes the difference in the law" where ordinary acts are concerned, but speech has a special constitutional status. Under the *Medina* (the judge in the original trial) test, Communist books are not outlawed but can be taught lawfully only if the teacher does not believe in them. "The crime depends not on what is taught but on who the teacher is. That is to make freedom of speech turn not on what is said, but on the intent with which it is said. Once we start down that road we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen." (Emphasis is the author's.)

In voting with the majority, Chief Justice Vinson applied the "clear and present danger" test and found it to be valid, holding that if, as some suggested, the government were to wait until the conspiracy was actually hatched, it would be too late to do anything about it.

The government was now in the anti-Communist business to stay. Armed with this decision, they collected indictments with great ease. There were well over 50 Smith Act convictions, but they were accompanied by a number of cases that were thrown out in trial or on appeal—usually for lack of evidence.

In 1950, Congress passed the McCarran Act over President Truman's veto. A wave of near-hysterical anti-communism had engulfed the country, and only a few dared to question this legislation. In his veto, President Truman was quite unrestrained, however.

He said that its provisions were "a clear and present danger to our institutions," that enforcement "would make a mockery of the Bill of Rights," and that enactment would be to "throw away the ideals which are the fundamental basis of our free society."

As a cause, civil liberties was, by this time, in almost complete disrepute. So wide-spread was the problem, that Barratt O'Hara, from the Second District of Illinois (which encompasses the usually liberal Hyde Park-Kenwood area), was defeated in his bid for re-election by Richard Vail. Vail was an arch reactionary, who campaigned on the strength of O'Hara's negative vote on the McCarran Act.

The act itself, provided for fantastic penalties for all those who were deemed to be members of a "Communist-action," a "Communist-dominated" or a "Communist-infiltrated" organization and did not register themselves as such with the government. The restrictions placed upon the registrants are almost as stringent as the penalties for non-registration. For example, they are not allowed to even apply for a passport, they have to stamp their mail with the notation that it is being sent by a Communist, and they must precede any announcements via mass communications with an announcement that they are Communists.

Still worse, however, is the bill of particulars list those ordered to register as totalitarians, international conspirators, and defenders of a one-party system, to list a few. Of course the framers of the bill knew that no sane individual would ever expose himself to the rigors of registration, so they incorporated in the legislation a Board of Examiners which could order a party, an organization, or an individual to register. The penalties, as mentioned before are quite stiff. To be exact, they are \$5,000 and 5 years in jail for each day of non-compliance.

In the examination of those that the government thinks should register, the only question is whether or not the individual is a member of a particular organization—not whether he or she is actually guilty

Continued on page 4



# A changing Roosevelt

Students returning to Roosevelt this week found themselves in a new environment. The Wabash Avenue lobby, even half completed, looks like something from another school and another era. We looked with pleasure at its clean new beauty but with nostalgia, too, for what had been so familiar to us for so long.

Roosevelt is changing. It is going modern in its new architecture, its plans for further building and expansion, and its new leadership.

As important as the new is retaining the basic and beautiful of the old. Thus, standing on either side of every new, modern pane of glass in the lobby are the beautiful columns Louis Sullivan originally planned there.

And so in the operation of the school it is important to retain those basic principles that have made Roosevelt what it is.

To the new class of freshmen this year goes much of the burden of this task. These freshmen have the distinction of being the first to enter Roosevelt under its new administration, and they should be most concerned with and interested in it, for it will most directly affect them.

We hope they will soon realize and value highly those basic principles of freedom and equality by which this institution has always been guided. The supremacy of these values here make this school unique in a nation where widespread prejudice is still a mode of life and academic freedom is imperiled on many campuses across the country.

We are confident that after a short time at Roosevelt these freshmen will appreciate the meaningfulness of their motto "Education for Freedom" and find it central to what the school is all about.

We hope they will then join with the rest of the student body to work for the reinstatement of that motto to the programs, publications, and official emblem of the school.

The essence of a school doesn't change with its administration and architecture. It remains intact as long as the student body wishes it to and works actively to keep it. It is incumbent upon the freshmen, as new members of the Roosevelt community as it has been upon others before them, to decide and shape the character of their school.

## Freedom and responsibility

In exchanging views with editors from all over the country last week we came to realize a new meaningfulness in the old cliché about freedom and responsibility.

An editor from a southern state university for Negroes told us about the rigid censorship to which his paper is subjected by the school administration. Practically nothing about civil rights is allowed publication under threat of abolition of the paper and expulsion of the editor from school.

This editor told us, too, how the faculty members go along with the administration and state authorities for fear of losing their positions. The student situation is much the same.

When a civil rights rally was to be held on campus, the student leaders were temporarily expelled and sent home. This action was repeated when civil rights groups demonstrated in the city where the campus is located.

In short, this all-Negro school in the heart of the South is without freedom, and no one in it is willing to risk the possible recriminations and stand up and fight.

As we listened to our colleague from the South we thought with gratitude of the precious freedoms we enjoy at Roosevelt. We have great freedom of the press on the Torch, freedom of organization among the student body, and academic freedom of expression which allows speakers of any view a platform at our school.

We thought, too, of the great responsibility these freedoms impose upon our student body. They make it necessary to remain alert and protect them, for they are frail things that can be easily abridged or removed.

The student body must be aware at all times of the freedom it enjoys and guard it from any source that would seek to take it from them. This is a great responsibility, and the most difficult these freedoms impose.

But as a slave who had recently been freed said shortly after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued: "Sure freedom brings worry now that the master doesn't make our decisions for us any more—but I'll take the worry and the freedom."

## Letters to the Editor

### Vive 'Education for Freedom'

"Education for Freedom" and "Freedom by and through Education" are so inextricably intertwined and interdependent there can be no separation. Without either it would be impossible to have such editorials as those excellent ones in the Jan. 13 Torch.

IT IS FRIGHTENING to contemplate the possibility that this meaningful slogan, not just an eye-catching advertising gimmick but a truly purposeful phrase summing up the whole of Roosevelt University's program, might be dumped. Is change being substituted for progress?

Surely to anyone who has followed Roosevelt's progress from inception, the growth must seem phenomenal. Growth and improvement should continue, and new ideas toward these ends, as well as in other areas, should be courted—but not as ends in themselves.

AS A PERSON who knew of Roosevelt's reputation for academic excellence and freedom

long before moving to Chicago; as a parent with two students at Roosevelt; and as a belligerent believer in Roosevelt's principles, I sincerely hope the change of a slogan is no more than that and is not a trend.

Moreover, I hope the old slogan will be reinstated and more boldly emblazoned on all official school documents as a reaffirmation of Roosevelt principles.

MRS. GEORGE E. COLE

### SAO, not SAB, enforces policies

To the Editor:

The Jan. 13 issue of the Torch reported on a recent meeting of the Student Activities Board. It was stated in the article that copy for leaflets and petitions must be presented to the SAB for approval before circulation, and that a proposed policy revision calls only for the discussion with the Board of materials to be circulated.

The fact is that regardless of the wording as to "approval" or "discussion," it is the Student Activities OFFICE to which such matters are brought, and not the Student

Activities BOARD, which is among other things a policy-making body with regard to student activities. It is not an agency for the enforcement of its policies; that responsibility falls with the Student Activities OFFICE.

MANNIE POLLACK  
Chairman,  
Student Activities Board

## Roosevelt Torch

EDITORIAL BOARD: Lyn Cole, editor; Lowell Alexander, business manager; Jeff Segal and Richard Monet, news editors; Shelly Treshansky, copy editor; Tom DeVries, editor emeritus.

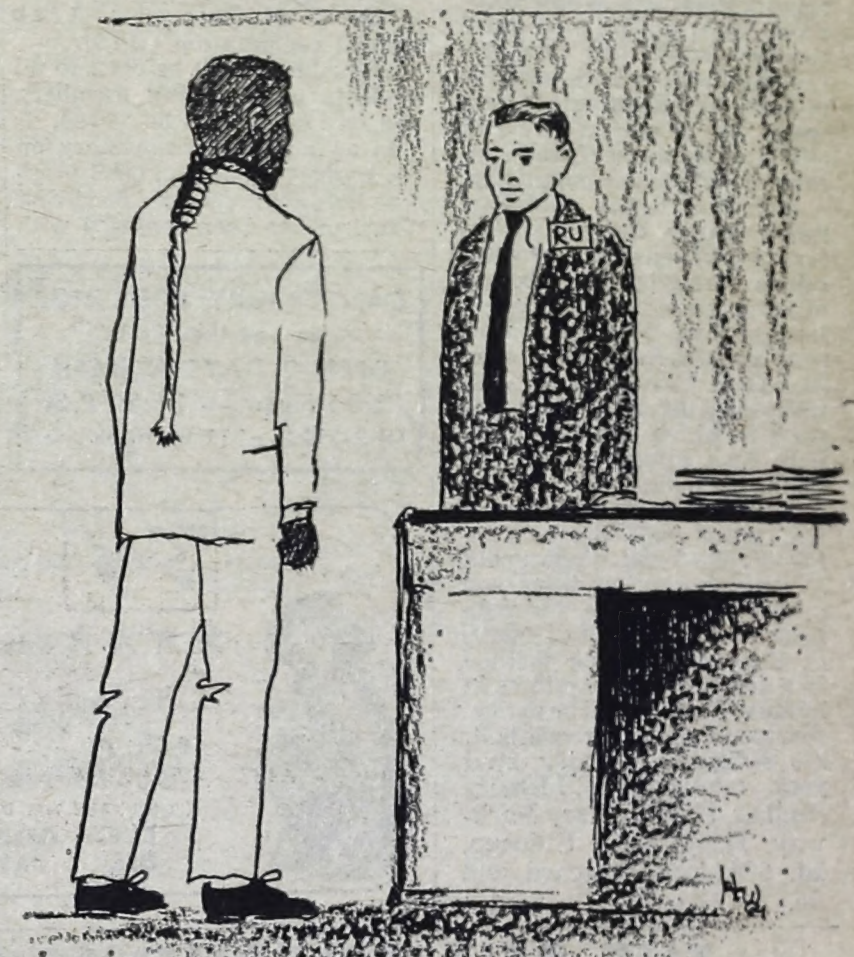
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# OPC



"At least they let me go."

## Apocalypse

by Steve Bookshester

A student at another educational institution with which we have been associated was murdered two weeks ago. The girl, a nursing student, was killed by her boyfriend, a medical student. He has confessed. She is dead.

It is a strangely perverted society that leads lovers to murder. In this case, the pregnant girl asked her lover to perform an abortion. He agreed, and now she is dead. If abortion were legal, she could easily have found a qualified doctor and would still be alive. We might say that she was murdered by the law.

AMERICANS HAVE, the mass media tell us, been going through a sexual revolution. Even Aunt Fannie no longer frowns when she passes the local parking spot. Statisticians note that the number of college students who engage in premarital intercourse is rapidly increasing.

We of the United States have, we are told, reached a level of sophistication regarding sex never before attained. Local book stores sell the Kama Sutra at reduced rates. (Special! Ancient Hindu love manual! Now only one dollar!) "Love Without Fear" seems to be reaching the sales record of the Bible, and the New York Times book review section advertises every week at least five manuals on the techniques of making love.

Campus chaplains are not at all shocked when troubled coeds come to tell of the seed growing within, and the chaplains do not call the deans as the coeds walk out of the church.

A growing list of universities allow students to have apartments, and women's hours are being extended or abolished throughout the nation. Even the Catholic church is growing up. The rhythm method may soon cease to be the only sanctioned method of avoiding the production of a baby a year.

DESPITE ALL THIS, an odd twist of the old standard con-

### Abortion and Social Conscience

tinues to plague us. It is not wrong to engage in pre-marital intercourse, (it is, however, illegal), but abortion is still relegated to the status of a dirty word scrawled on washroom walls.

Somehow, the logic of this escapes us. If we are ready to accept the individual's command of his life in participating in sexual acts, is it not reasonable that we should also sanction the individual's ability to bring order to the results of those acts?

A girl we know recently traveled half of the country in search of a qualified abortionist. She was pregnant, she did not want to marry the father, and she did not want the baby.

Eventually she was able to find a reasonably competent doctor at a well-staffed clinic in Mexico. Even there the operation took place without any anesthetic. The experience left her close to a breakdown and deeply in debt.

WE ARE ALL, in a sense, responsible for the death of the nursing student. We are all responsible for the experiences of our acquaintance. We are responsible because, following a seeming tradition of the American people, we remain silent.

We refuse to make a public commitment to almost any cause, and we never commit ourselves to an unpopular cause. We allow that grouping known as "clergymen, community leaders, and politicians" to make all public policy, and we allow them to do it in our name.

Through our silence we are now allowing them—in a sense urging them through our own inactivity—to destroy our freedom to rule our personal lives. We are sanctioning the abridgement of man's humanity in the interests of preserving an unjustified social order.

It need not always be this way. It could be changed in six months. And then again, it could take forever. Legalizing pre-marital relations could be a start. It's all up to us.



## The Left: From Page 3

of the alleged "crimes" of the organization. Similarly, in a court trial for failure to register, the only question is as to the "orderees'" compliance with the order. Thus, convictions are almost always assured. Assuming that a month had elapsed between an order to register and the indictment of a person for failure to do so, he would be liable for a fine of \$150,000 and 150 years in jail. While this legislation may do wonders for the national debt, it does little to foster a libertarian democracy.

The Internal Security Act of 1950 runs counter to the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution, is almost a bill of attainder against certain groups and individuals, and worst of all, there's more. In 1954, the Congress passed Title II—or the Emergency Detention Section of this act.

Title II gives the executive the authority to round up those persons "who there is reasonable ground to believe probably will commit or conspire to commit with others" certain unspecified acts, upon the declaration of a national emergency. People so detained are really out of luck. The government must grant them a review if they request it—but there is no time limit during which the review must occur. The relationship to a system of concentration camps is painfully obvious.

On June 5, 1961, the Supreme Court upheld portions of this act. It was an indication of the sensitivity of the situation that it took ten years for the case to make it through the courts, but, for the time being, at least, the damage has been done. A few weeks ago, an appellate court held that certain regulations of the act might be in violation of the Fifth Amendment's self-incrimination sections and that a new trial should be held, keeping this in mind.

Justice Black, who was in the minority of four that thought the act to be unconstitutional, found that the law itself "not only is a bill of attainder, but also violates due process by shortcutting practically all of the Bill of Rights." Furthermore, he maintains, the order of society "can better be served by depending upon the affection of the people than by attempting to instill them with fear and dread of the power of government."

Here, however, was the answer to the problem of the critical period—the era of criticism, that is, that followed the Second World War. Justice Black was correct in his analysis, I feel. Rather than risk the wrath of the government and its bandolierful of oppressive legislation, many citizens were, and still are, only too happy to retreat into their shells—losing their rights as they do.

Of all the weapons that are available for the suppression of free speech, the Congressional investigating committees have proved to be the most formidable—and the most successful. On the national level, there are two which are charged, or have assumed the charge, of investigating "un-American"

activities. In the lower house there is the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and in the Senate there is a judiciary sub-committee which serves the same general purpose as the HUAC. Their purpose is ill-defined and whether they are constitutional is constantly in question.

In practice, however, these committees have operated in such a way as to intimidate and smear their victims. For the purpose of illustration we will briefly trace the history of the HUAC. Theoretically, the committee is charged with investigating the "extent, character and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States," with a view towards needed legislation. A number of people argue that, since the First Amendment forbids legislation against the freedom of speech—which includes propaganda—the mandate of the committee is faulty. They say it is faulty because the committee is theoretically seeking information towards legislation which is not compatible with the Constitution.

Here, however, is the real key to their operation. The HUAC was fathered by Representative Martin Dies Jr., of Texas. Dies was unyielding in his opposition to the New Deal. With his committee and the publicity that it garnered, he attempted to prove that the New Deal was "un-American." In the midst of a hearing of his committee, he advised a witness to "never participate in anything in the future without consulting the American Legion or your local chamber of commerce." In 1944, he declared that "it will become obvious to the people that the Congress of Industrial Organizations will become the Communist Party of America." He also referred to Consumers' Union as a "Communist transmission belt."

In the period immediately after the Second World War, John Rankin, one of the most vicious and intolerant men ever to represent Mississippi in the lower house, took control of the committee. He is the same man who accused the Red Cross of bowing to Communist pressure when they removed labels from vials of blood that had identified it as coming from white or a Negro donor, calling it a "scheme . . . to try and mongrelize this nation." The men that followed Dies and Rankin were similarly rabid.

The weapons of the committee were the subpoena and the citation for contempt of Congress. To refuse a subpoena was to be in contempt of Congress, and to refuse to testify on the grounds of freedom of speech was to risk a contempt of Congress action. The committee was usually pretty certain who would and would not testify, but they called—and still call—"reluctant" witnesses. They are called merely for the sake of exposure. The hearings are usually public, and there are always a few so-called "ex-Communists" who are overly eager to "tell all" before the Committee. More often than not, the Committee has coerced the witnesses into testifying. John Ferguson was one such witness. He gave testimony that he had been at Communist Party meetings with Harry Bridges, the West Coast union leader. The testimony was heralded in the local papers—to the joy of the shipping companies and of certain rival unionists.

Years, later, when Ferguson confessed his lies, his statements went unnoticed.

Anti-communism became a lucrative business as well as a national obsession. An itinerant pool-player, wino and dishonorably-discharged bum from the Bronx, Harvey Matusow, became almost overnight, an "expert witness" on communism and the Communist Party of the United States. When he later thought he could make a faster buck by exposing himself, he wrote an autobiography entitled *False Witness*. No big house would publish the book, and Matusow was forced to go to a left-wing publisher. The government indicted him for perjury when, before a congressional committee, he defended the veracity of *False Witness*. Murray Kempton writes:

Informers, valid or not—all of them paid for their performances—were a necessary part of the drama. They were able to get away with their shame because of the structure of the committee. Cross-examination of witnesses was not allowed; they were given *carte blanche* to discredit anybody their handlers sought to attack. The committee still goes around attempting to expose "subversives," most of whom just happen to be unionists, or pacifists, or schoolteachers or integrationists.

Denied the use of the First Amendment by the courts, the witness who did not want to testify against himself and/or his friends was forced to turn to the Fifth Amendment. Here the courts ruled that a witness could not be selective in taking the Fifth—if he used it to avoid answering one question he had to use it throughout his testimony. Thus the Committee could extract as many answers of constitutional privilege as they had questions to ask. The papers screamed out headlines about Joe Blow taking the "Fifth X number of times. On their editorial pages they harangued against "Fifth Amendment Communists"—who in reality were trapped by a government that would not allow them to use their civil liberties.

All else being equal, we could say that this was an unfortunate situation. People were tried by the press. It made little difference how their name came into the hearing—on occasion, the government would go so far as to use "nameless" informers, whose names, "for reasons of security," could not be divulged. These same "unnamed informers" were used, incidentally, in the security or loyalty tests which cost many people their jobs.

Throughout this era there were voices of opposition. President Truman attacked the McCarran Act and the House Committee—but he did not stop his attorney general from using the former, nor did he seek to hobble the latter. The Communist Party, of course, was unable to do anything but fight back or cease to exist.

The problem of vanishing civil liberties did not cease with the death of McCarthy, nor is it likely to cease tomorrow. In 1954, the Chief Justice of the United States suggested that were the Bill of Rights made into a referendum, it would fail. I wonder how it would fare today.

# STUDENTS

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## Briefs

# UAR Consul discusses 'Zionism seen by an Arab'

Dr. Tahseen Basheen, UAR consul for information and press in San Francisco, will discuss "Zionism Seen By an Arab" 1 p.m. Friday in the Sullivan room at the invitation of Roosevelt's Arab student organization (OAS).

The address will be open to all students and faculty members, and free coffee will be served.

In an advance commentary on Dr. Basheen's address, OAS president Baraket Saleh explained that "Zionism has been confused with

Judaism, and nationality has been identified by religion. The OAS would like every American Jew to know that Arabs respect and admire Judaism as a religion. It is the employment of religion to serve certain political ends that the Arabs do not accept as right."

## Dr. and Mrs. Ganz present joint recital

Dr. Rudolph Ganz, professor of piano at Roosevelt's Chicago Musical College, and Mrs. Ganz, a mezzo-soprano and associate professor of voice, will present a joint recital of contemporary music 12:45 p.m. Wednesday in Ganz hall.

The program will include vocal music by Copland, Barber, and Cage, and will feature the song

cycle "Jedermann," by Frank Martin, which the Ganzes performed during their recent tour of Israel.

Dr. Ganz will perform solo piano works by Piston, Bowles, Barber, Kirchner, Weber, and Mucynski, and his own "Idée Rythmique."

## RU founder to be honored Wednesday

Mrs. Julia Halperin, one of the founders of Roosevelt, will be honored on her 81st birthday, 3 p.m. Wednesday, in the Sullivan room. The joint celebration marks the first anniversary of the Julia Halperin Endowment Scholarship Fund.

Mrs. Halperin has been closely related to the progress of Roosevelt since she and her husband joined the founders of the school. A former WSA board member, she established a scholarship in memory of her son, Lt. Daniel Halperin, who was killed in World War II.

## De Lacey named new philosophy chairman

Dr. Estelle A. De Lacey, an authority on ancient philosophy, has been named acting chairman of Roosevelt's philosophy department.

Dr. De Lacey, a graduate of the University of Washington in Seattle, received her doctorate from the University of Chicago. She

has done extensive research in Europe, especially in Italy and Greece.

## Mixed chorus open to all RU students

Participation in Roosevelt's mixed chorus — tuition-free to noncredit members — is open to all RU students.

Those interested may apply at rehearsals — 12:30 to 1:50 p.m. Mondays and Fridays in Ganz hall (room 745) — or contact choral director Martin M. Rice in room 901.

## Sonia Zakaluzny offers graduate recital Wed.

Sonia Irene Zakaluzny, soprano, accompanied by pianist David Tice, will present her graduate recital 8:15 p.m. Wednesday evening in Ganz Hall.

Miss Zakaluzny is a student of Harvey Ringel, associate professor of voice.

The program will include works by Handel, Falconieri, Durante, Duparc, Debussy, Wagner, Wolf, R. Strauss, and Barber.

## Kutza film opens at World Playhouse

The first commercial showing of a film by RU graduate Michael Kutza, who won a Cannes festival award for one of his earlier efforts as a student, will open Wednesday at the World Playhouse.

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Cy Johnson (M.A., 1959) is a man who knows how to deal with success. As a specialist in business research for Illinois Bell, he handles communications problems for some of the nation's largest corporations. And Cy's personal record with his company is an impressive success story itself.

Shortly after he joined Illinois Bell, he was given the responsibility of Business Office Supervisor. His performance in this position led to his advancement to Public Office Manager. Reviewing and writing operating procedures

was the next challenging position that Cy was assigned.

In January, 1962, he was promoted to Office Section Manager—a job that entailed supervising sixteen employees. Less than a year later, he attained his present position on the Business Research Staff.

Cy Johnson, like many young men, is impatient to make things happen for his company and himself. There are few places where such restlessness is more welcomed or rewarded than in the fast-growing telephone business.



**BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES**

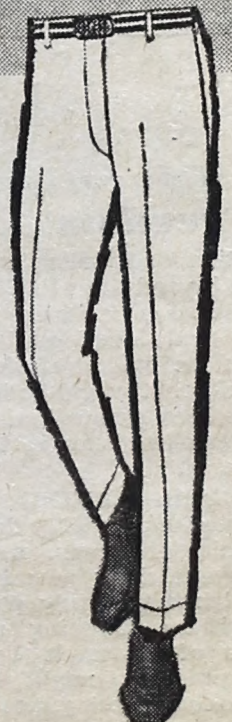
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## Basketball

Roosevelt's '64 intramural basketball tournament will open 1:15 p.m. Wednesday in the Olivet Community Center gymnasium, 1441 N. Cleveland Av.

Students and organizations may organize their own teams and submit rosters to Roosevelt's gym office, room 985, by tomorrow morning. An entrance fee of \$5 will be charged for each team.

The tournament will include two games between 1:15 and 3:30 p.m. each Wednesday for five weeks, and trophies will be awarded to each player on the first and second place teams.

In intercollegiate competition, the Torchbearers scored two wins against one loss during the semester break. The cagers lost to Amundsen Junior College, a conference championship contender; but topped the Illinois College of Optometry 80-70 in overtime, and chalked up their first win in 10

years over Great Lakes, 69-65, after overcoming a 26-37 halftime deficit.

The Torchbearers will close out the season against Evanston's Kendall College 8 p.m. tomorrow, and Purdue University, Calumet Center, Thursday.

## Bowling

Roosevelt's spring bowling league will get under way at the Sports Bowl, 1133 N. Milwaukee, 7:15 p.m. Wednesday, and continue for 14 weeks.

Students and faculty and staff members can sign up in the RU gym office (or at the Sports Bowl Wednesday night). The \$1 entry fee will help finance individual and team trophies to be awarded at the close of the semester.

In the school's fall bowling tournament, Jerry Clark and Al McKenzie led the KSK quintet to a first place decision, with the Braves running second. Clark had the

high average and series of 184 and 670, respectively, while Burt Roseman had the high game of 241.

## Ping Pong

Don Landes and Al Laufer finished first and second, respectively, in Roosevelt's fall double elimination tournament.

## Placement office studies alumni

The Roosevelt University placement office is cooperating in a national study of liberal arts alumni being conducted by the survey research center of the University of California at Berkeley.

## Lost and found

Students who have lost articles during the past year may claim them at the information desk no later than Friday afternoon. The lost and found will dispose of all unclaimed items next week.



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## WORK IN EUROPE

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# JAZZ

2 — WEEKS — 2

WED. FEB. 5 thru SUN. FEB. 16

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Reggie Workman — Bass

Chicago's No. 1 Jazz Room

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6325 Cottage Grove

## Ahrens to play two key roles in National Council on Aging

Roosevelt educator Robert J. Ahrens will appear in two roles at the 1964 conference of the National Council on the Aging—tomorrow through Sunday at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

In tomorrow's 2 to 5 p.m. session — "The Role of the Public School in Serving Older People" — Ahrens will discuss a paper to be delivered by Dr. Robert J. Havighurst, professor of education and member of the committee on

human development of the University of Chicago.

Fellow discussants will be William C. Fitch, executive director of the American Assn. of Retired Persons, and Don Hayworth, US Department of Agriculture specialist in aging.

In Thursday's 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. session — "The Individual in an Automated Society: Maintaining Identity and Well Being" — Ahrens will appear as an education workshop resource panelist.

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Sec. 1—6:20 to 8:00 p.m.

Mondays, Feb. 17 thru May 4, 1964  
Sec. 2—8:10 to 9:50 p.m.

Wednesdays, Feb. 19 thru May 6, 1964  
Sec. 3—6:20 to 8:00 p.m.

Wednesdays, Feb. 19 thru May 6, 1964  
Sec. 4—8:10 to 9:50 p.m.

Fridays, Feb. 21 thru May 8, 1964  
Sec. 5—6:20 to 8:00 p.m.

Special Saturday Sessions for High School and College Students—Saturdays, Feb. 22 thru May 9, 1964—10:20 a.m. to 12:00 noon; 1:00 to 2:40 P.M.

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|------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|---------------------------|--------|
| PURE BEEF HAMBURGER    | 19¢ | MELTED CHEESE SANDWICH | 19¢ | STEAMING HOT COFFEE       | 12¢    |
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| HY-GUY (Double Burger) | 33¢ | GOLDEN FRENCH FRIES    | 12¢ | — ORANGE DRINK            | 10-15¢ |
| CHEESE HY-GUY (Double) | 38¢ | DONUTS                 | 10¢ | Triple Thick CHOC. SHAKES | 19¢    |
| FISH SANDWICH          | 19¢ |                        |     | MILK                      | 15¢    |

### Speedy Carry Out Service

## HAVE-A-SNACK RESTAURANT

CORNER OF CONGRESS & WABASH — Kitty Corner From Roosevelt University

**CHICKEN CLUB SANDWICH**  
Triple Decker  
**\$1.00**

**SLICED CHICKEN SANDWICH**  
Lettuce and Tomato (Mayonnaise)  
**80¢**

**HOT Sliced CHICKEN SANDWICH**  
Cranberry Sauce with Creamy Mashed Potatoes  
**\$1.00**

### Super Sandwiches

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Super Baked Ham   | 90 |
| Made with Baked Sugar-Cured Ham on Toasted Bun, French Fried Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato, Pickle |    |
| Super Oliveburger   | 90 |
| with French Fried Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato, Pickle  |    |
| Super Cheeseburger  | 90 |
| with French Fried Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato, Pickle  |    |
| Super Roast Beef or Barbecued Beef  | 90 |
| All Choice Beef on Toasted Bun with French Fried Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato and Pickle          |    |
| Super Hamburger (1/4 lb.)   | 80 |
| with French Fried Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato, Pickle  |    |

**U.S. CHOICE TENDER LEAN STEER STEAK SANDWICH**  
French Fried Potatoes  
**98¢**

**HOT ROAST BEEF SANDWICH**  
With Creamy Mashed Potatoes (Natural Gravy)  
**90¢**

**CHICKEN SALAD SANDWICH**  
FRESH  
**50¢**

### Eggs and Omelettes

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Two Fresh Ranch Eggs, Fried or Scrambled        | 50 |
| Two Poached or Boiled Eggs                      | 55 |
| Two Eggs with Ham, Bacon or Sausage             | 80 |
| Fruit Salad or Cheese or Jelly Omelette         | 75 |
| Plain Omelette                                  | 55 |
| All Orders Served with Buttered Toast and Jelly |    |
| Four Thin Wheatcakes with Butter and Syrup      | 45 |
| Four Thin Wheatcakes with Ham, Bacon or Sausage | 70 |

### Three Decker Sandwiches

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Bacon, Lettuce and Tomato | 90 |
| with French Fries         |    |
| Ham and Swiss Cheese      | 95 |
| with Lettuce and Tomato   |    |
| Ham and American Cheese   | 95 |
| with Lettuce and Tomato   |    |
| Tuna or Salmon Salad      | 95 |
| with French Fries         |    |

### Sandwiches

|   |    |                         |    |
|---|----|-------------------------|----|
| Hamburger, 1/4 lb.  | 45 | Tuna Salad              | 50 |
| Cheeseburger  | 55 | Salmon Salad            | 50 |
| Oliveburger, (plain)  | 60 | Cream Cheese            | 40 |
| Baked Ham   | 60 | Cream Cheese and Jelly  | 50 |
| Roast Beef  | 60 | Liverwurst              | 40 |
| Egg Salad   | 50 | Fried Egg               | 40 |
| Ham Salad   | 50 | Bacon, Lettuce, Tomato  | 60 |
| Grilled American Cheese   | 45 | Lettuce and Tomato      | 40 |
| Swiss Cheese  | 45 | Cream Cheese and Olive  | 55 |
| Ham or Bacon and Egg  | 60 | Ham and Swiss Cheese    | 75 |
| American Cheese   | 40 | Ham and American Cheese | 75 |
| Southern Bar-B-Q Beef Sandwich  | 60 |                         |    |
| Prepared with Our Own Southern Style Barbecue Sauce and Served on Toasted Bun with Pickle |    |                         |    |

### Salads

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Florida Bowl   | 85 |
| Cottage Cheese and Fruit Salad on Crisp Lettuce Leaves, French Dressing, Toast and Butter          |    |
| Stuffed Tomato   | 90 |
| Stuffed Ripe Tomato with Tuna or Salmon Salad on Crisp Lettuce with Toast and Butter               |    |
| Combination Salad  | 85 |
| Generous Portion of Ham or Egg Salad on Sliced Tomatoes and Crisp Lettuce Leaves, Toast and Butter |    |
| Salad Bowl   | 55 |
| Sliced Ripe Tomatoes and Crisp Lettuce, French Dressing, Toast and Butter                          |    |

## LOOK!



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